

Youth

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OF RELIGION

Religious Education
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Pacific School of Religion

Issue:

Tom's terrific!"

Studying made easier
Homon and Sheba

Tom Trainer
Hoosier end



November 8, 1959



editor's note:

"The church has fallen flat on its face in its approach to the use of television," a TV magazine editor said recently. "Today the average TV station devotes less than two per cent of its broadcast time to religious programming," the editor said. But more alarming than the quantity is the quality of religious TV, which he says is "characterized by a poverty of ideas, a staleness and triteness of language, artistic dishonesty and cheapness . . . blatancy and banality" as well as "poor presentation." "Modern religion has forgotten its need for creative poets and prophets. It seems to have turned its back on those who might restate, refresh, and revitalize its faith."

What is needed are men and women who understand religious concepts and can express them with beauty, clarity, and imagination. In conclusion, he said: "We have a creative responsibility to television . . . to find new and compelling ways of using TV to spread the gospel of God's love and man's brotherhood."

Are you a budding young script writer? The church and society need you.



"It's a petition to change the name of the Glee Club to 'The Way Out Cats.'"

November 8, 1959

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Volume 10 Number 23

Let's face it.

School is here to stay.

And the hardest part about school is studying. Good students are not born, for studying is a skill you learn. Educators say that the biggest problem among college freshmen is learning how to study. Even if you're not going to college, sharpening your study skills is important to you now and in the future.

You have most fun in high school when your school work is tackled properly. You add to your knowledge of people and ideas. You get along better with others. You understand yourself. It makes you eligible (for sports). It adds to your popularity. It helps you prepare for a happier marriage in the future. You'll be a better worker, a better college student, and a better parent.

Why study? Because you have to! There's just no other way.

How to sharpen your study skills



H. Armstrong Roberts

HOW CAN you get the most out of your study time? What's the experience of other teens? Do parents and educators have any wisdom to share? And what have the psychologists learned about effective learning skills and study habits? Put them all together and you begin to see a certain pattern take shape that says: "Here's the best way to study."

Sharpen your study skills. Compare your own experience with the following suggestions:

Get organized. Keep a good-sized, loose-leaf notebook handy at all times. Divide your notebook into sections, one for each subject. Keep your notes neat, in order, and up-to-date. The notebook can become as important as your textbooks.

Get assignments accurately. Make notes of class assignments immediately. Don't trust your memory. Ask questions if you're not clear about assignments. Start at once to think about and

to your next assignment. Don't wait. It's harder to catch up than to keep up.

Make notes in class. Don't take down everything the teacher says, but jot down important points *in your own words*. (You're more likely to retain new ideas when you express them in your own words.) Transcribe your hasty notes into more detailed notes as soon after class as possible. This process of transcribing can become a way for you to study the day's class session while it is still fresh in your mind.

Prompt and occasional review of subjects studied is important. Psychologists tell us that forgetting takes place most rapidly in those hours immediately after we have studied a subject. Therefore, a review of what we have learned or heard or read should be made within 12 hours, with perhaps occasional reviews thereafter. Study your notes regularly, both to get the "big picture" of what's going on in the course and to keep yourself alert to what you've already learned. Then later you won't need to cram for exams.

Study during study periods. If you've just finished a class, organize your notes while they're fresh, or begin the next assignment. Or review for the class coming up. Don't save all your studying for home.

Schedule your studying and stick to it. Each day jot down each subject to be studied and how long and when you plan to study.

Study first the subjects you don't like or the ones which come hardest for you, while you're at your best. Set aside a daily routine time for studying at home.

Space your studying. Don't do all your studying in one long period. Spread it out. Schedule some before, and some after supper. Take a *short* break about every half-hour to an hour, always reviewing when you return to your work.

Have a study place which is for study only. Just as you have a easy chair for relaxing, a bed for sleeping, a workbench for your hobby, also have a place which means just one thing to you—STUDY! Your place of study might be an uncluttered desk or ►►►
table, where there is good lighting, little or no distractions, com-

How to sharpen your skills

comfortable room temperature (68 to 72 degrees), and a straight back chair.

You should have quiet. Above all, don't try to study with nearby TV set on. Of course, some find it helpful to have soothing, soft music on the radio, but if you notice it bothering you (especially the commercials), turn it off!

Get out everything you'll need before studying. Continually jumping up to retrieve a forgotten pen or an eraser can break the efficiency of your concentrated study period.

When you're emotionally upset, don't try to study. If you've got a problem that's plaguing you, talk it over with your parents, even if it involves them. If necessary, see your pastor, guidance counselor, or doctor. A mind that is troubled won't stick to studying.

And get your sleep regularly. A tired mind won't function efficiently.

When reading an assigned text, first skim the material to get a total impression or the "big picture." Note questions that arise in your mind. Then read carefully. Thus, the detailed reading of text comes within the perspective of a bigger picture and has added meaning by answering your questions. If the textbook is yours, underline key passages and make marginal notes for future reference. Otherwise, make notes and list questions as you read. Check all unfamiliar words in the dictionary. *Effective reading is your most valuable asset in learning to study well.*

Vary the intensity of study. When you have two tough topics to tackle in one night, don't study them one after another, for the second tends to wipe the first from your mind. Instead, do a easy assignment in between, or something different.

Save memory work for before bedtime. Then repeat what you've memorized the first thing in the morning. Psychologists believe that sleep helps you retain what you learn.

Talk about what you've learned. Get at the basic ideas of your

assignment and explain them to someone else. Talk to your parents, or friends, about the books you're reading, the topics you're studying, and the questions that puzzle you. Don't be afraid to raise your own doubts, especially in subjects dealing with opinions and not facts. If you can put what you've learned into your own words and be conversant about it, you make these subjects your own. And you're more likely to retain what you've learned. You've heard: "The knowledge you *use* you remember."

"But why all this trouble?" you ask. "These rules are fine, but I don't have time to do all these things." Actually, these rules can help you save time in the long run, and you might get better marks, too. With these rules, you might even learn more by studying less.

The biggest barrier to effective studying is getting down to business. Need we say more?



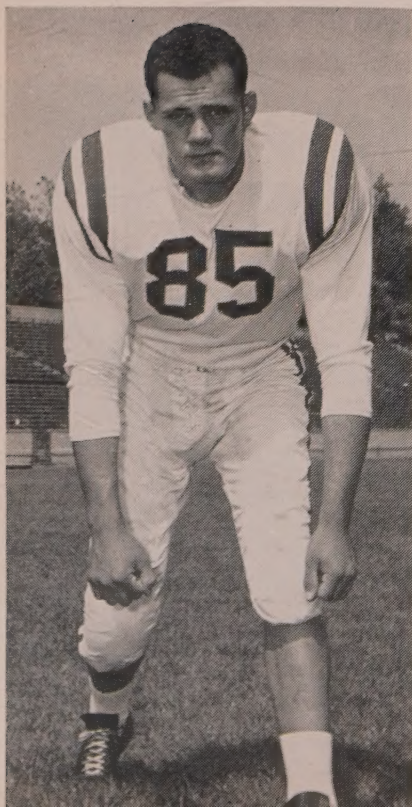
Monkmeyer Press Photo



TOM TRAINER

from T.D. to M.D.

By Sally Kincaid Di



"During practice sessions it often seems more like a job than a game. But on Saturday afternoons, the old 'thrill' comes back."

***Football and pre-med studies
pack Tom's schedule, but he
manages to see Linda
in between classes.***



It's a pretty big step from high school to college—especially when you've got the kind of reputation to live up to that Tom Liner has. And Tom, a sophomore at Indiana University this year, is the first to admit that there's a lot of adjusting to do.

One of the all-time greats in high school football at Evansville, Ind., Tom finds that there's quite a difference between high school and college football. "Man, it is a lot faster and rougher—you are really lucky if you don't spend at least a couple

of weeks in the infirmary with some kind of an injury during the season." Last year, while playing end with the IU freshman football squad ("the hamburger squad"), Tom was sidelined for several weeks because of a blood clot that formed in his leg after a particularly rough game.

A member of the varsity squad this year, Tom says college football has taught him "how much I didn't know about the game as a senior in high school."

"In high school," he recalls, "you have a tendency to think you know quite a bit. But it doesn't take long scrimmaging with the college var-

rs. Diaz was until recently on the staff of the Evansville Press, Evansville, Ind. Photos are by the Sports News Service, Indiana University.



sity to find out how wrong you really are.”

As an all-American selection at end on the *Sporting News* team in his senior year in high school, Tom became one of the country's most sought-after football players around graduation time. After visits to several campuses, Tom chose Indiana U. because he found the players, coaches, and students to be the “most friendly” of any campus.

Tom was in demand, Reitz High football coach Herman Byers says, because, “Everything about him is good. He made his share of mistakes, but never the same ones twice. His desire, intelligence and willingness to work made him a rap-

idly improving football player—outstanding that I consider him one of the best—if not the best—end I have ever coached. Tom is the type of young man whose association with you makes you glad you decided to be a teacher and a coach,” he concluded. During Tom's football career at Reitz, the Panthers lost only one game in three years—a defeat Tom still mourns.

Football plays havoc with a guy's schedule. From the start of football season until November 26, his daily schedule includes “football, football and more football.” He practices on the gridiron three hours a day (between 3 and 6 p. m.) with study time between 7:30 and 10:30 p. m.

Tom budgets his time carefully, leaving loopholes for those unannounced bull sessions in the dorm when the boys drop in on him.

Tom has found that a budget for his time helps him juggle his pre-medical studies (he's among the top quarter of his class in a tough pre-med course), his football practice, and his "free moments." In the morning, Tom writes down everything that must be done during the day and allots himself a specific amount of time in which to do it. The young athlete stumbled on the "time budget" system in high school. "And," says his mother, "I don't know how, but he always got everything done—and on time, too!"

This "budgeting" doesn't leave much time for frat parties and other campus activities, although Tom does manage to squeeze in a few dates a week with Linda Lukens, freshman from Rochester, Ind.

At IU, training rules are strictly enforced. But Tom's all for it. Rules are the makings of a good ball club. It's a rugged game and you have to be in shape to take it." But whatever sacrifices football demands, it's worth it to Tom. During practice sessions it often seems more like a job than a game. But on Saturday afternoons, the old "thrill" comes back and it becomes the same great game.

What makes football a great game? Tom explains it this way: "Football builds courage and manliness in young men. It teaches you many things that come in handy in life—such as how to win in our competitive democracy. You learn to sacrifice; you learn that half-efforts are not enough. In football you have to do your best at all times.

"All of us are human," Tom continues. "Often we become discouraged and find it hard to do our best at times. This is when we should turn to God for strength."

Tom admits to "butterflies" in his stomach before the start of a game, but during the game he finds that by keeping his mind entirely on the game he loses this feeling. Afterwards, if IU has won, Tom says he feels wonderful, but tired. "If we lose, I usually am pretty grouchy for a while and find it best to get out by myself a few minutes."

Tom's biggest regret is that he hasn't the time to participate in any church-sponsored campus organization. But he does make it a point to attend church on the IU campus every Sunday. Church has played a big part in Tom's life. Last year he served as president of the Youth

Among the top quarter of his class in a tough pre-med course, Tom has his heart set on becoming a doctor

Fellowship of the South Indiana Synod for the United Church of Christ. He was also a delegate to the Joint National Council in New York in 1958.

In high school, Tom was the only student in the history of his school to have been elected class president for four consecutive years. In addition to his sports activities (he played basketball and was on the varsity track team), he was a member of the National Junior and Senior Honor Societies.

One of Tom's most memorable experiences came at the close of his junior year in high school. Rev. D. Wilson Jaycox, then pastor of Tom's church (St. Mark Church, Evansville), was appointed superintendent of the Protestant Orphans' Home in Louisville, Ky., whereupon he promptly invited Tom to be the home's recreation director for the summer. It was there that 17-year-old Tom learned to work with children of all backgrounds and beliefs—some even a year or two older than himself. That was the summer, says Tom, that he learned exactly

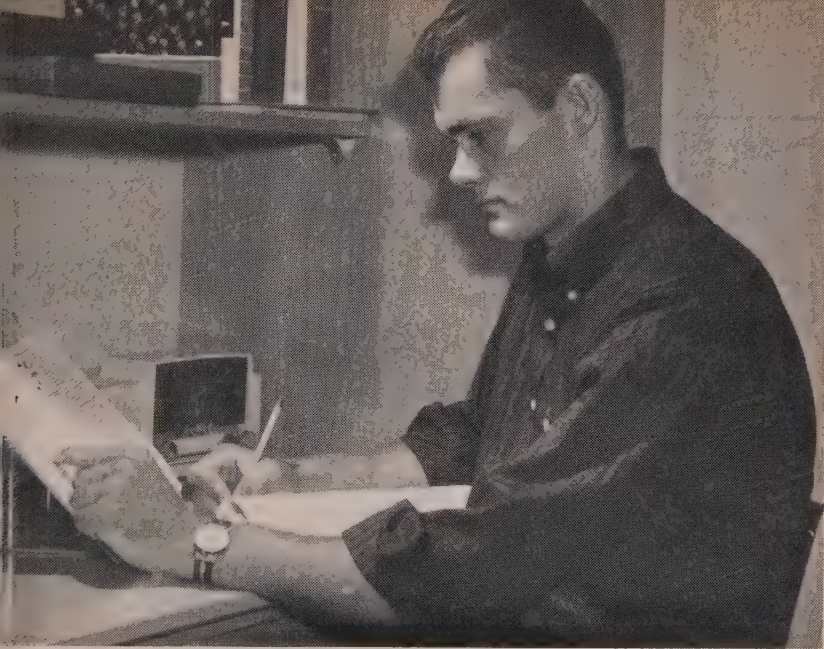
what it did mean to be part of a family.

Tom gives credit to his parents, Mrs. and Mr. Frank Trainer, for his sturdy conviction that "faith in God always carries you through." Home is where Tom can discuss frankly his problems, receive helpful advice and gain some needed self-confidence.

Tom's mother and dad are avid and intelligent sport fans, undoubtedly accounting for much of Tom's own zest for sports of all kinds. Both are active in the church. Tom has always played an active part in the local youth fellowship. "The nice thing about Tom," says Rev. William Tollas, pastor of St. Mark, "is the fact that he carries his popularity with grace and humility."

A motto Tom once read helps him when the going gets rough: "Work like it all depends on you and pray like it all depends on God."

Right now Tom has his heart set on becoming a doctor, although he is still a bit hazy about the specialized field of medicine he would like to enter. There's no place in his f



re for professional football, even the chance were offered him.

Tom is grateful for his athletic scholarship and believes that they are, on the whole, a good thing. They help many a man get an education who otherwise would have been deprived of one, he explains. And in the Big Ten you are encouraged to study.

As a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, Tom feels that fraternity life is good for college men. Although it has both good and bad points, belonging to a fraternity teaches you how to live and work with people of different backgrounds. Also, it encourages fellows to maintain good grades as the

scholarship trophy is highly valued."

"Fraternities throw you into situations where your better characteristics are forced to the front. And, finally, a fraternity gives you a real home on campus."

For teen-agers planning to attend college in the next few years, Tom advises: "Go with the right attitude. Too many freshmen come to school thinking they'll try it a while and see if they can make it.

"These people have lost before they ever begin. I think," concluded Tom, "that all high school students should come to college determined to get good grades and to graduate."



making things hot for Satan

By Dick Chamberlain

Dear Cur,

As an apprentice devil, I protest your sending me up to earth to work with teenagers. You told me that my job here was to muddle up teenage minds whenever Social Action thoughts started to develop. "After all," you said, "Social Action can do a lot of *Good*." Well, Cur, the mere mention of the word *Good* is enough to make me shudder, but to actually see it take place right under your horns. . . . Frankly, I just can't keep up with these pesky teens. Let me explain what happened this week.

In many parts of the United States there are communities afflicted with what some call "the dread disease of migrant labor." An industry will build a town and then import migrant labor to live in the town and to work for cheaper wages than the townspeople. In many cases these laborers are Negro. The question is two-fold: What is the community's responsibility to-

wards these people? What action will the community itself take?

As you and I well know, Cur, our policy is that teenagers should not even *explore* situations that will give them a good understanding of how to live peaceably. "Peaceably"—what an awful word! But look what happened. . . .

A group of 100 teenagers set up a role-playing situation in a camp in Indiana, made believe this "migrant labor" situation was happening in their hometown—and they tried to see how they would attack it. They role-played from 7:00 8:30 each night for five nights. Calling themselves "Growing Village" they pretended that they were members of the United Church of Christ located in "Growing Village" and that 24 Negro migrant labor families had come to their village. They had to decide whether they wanted these Negro families "their" church.

All the campers were divided into boards or organizations of the church (Board of Trustees, Adult Bible Class, Ladies' Aid Society, Pilgrim Fellowship, etc.) and the members of these boards and orga-

Dick, a student at Boston University School of Theology, continues his active participation in Pilgrim Fellowship activities. This article and others are based on his experiences as a youth associate with the Council for Christian Social Action last year.

tations assume role-playing positions. Some decided to be for the Negroes, some against, and the remainder were "on the fence."

Some teens took a role contradictory to what they really believed; others took a role identical to their "real-life" one. For instance, on the board of Trustees were: *Mrs. Agitator* who was on both sides of the fence and always trying to start something; *Mr. Traditional*—"Well, it has always been this way and it always will be"; and *Mr. Good Sport*, whose son, Bob, had been released as the star basketball player of a Negro boy, but who nevertheless was eager to welcome Negroes to the church.

The purpose of all this, I gathered, was to get the campers so interested in defending their positions that they would try to document the arguments they came up with. This helped them to see how many times they were prejudiced without realizing it. (*Prejudiced*—one of "our" words!) This was a learning process for them in understanding Negro-White problems and the problems the church faces in a situation like this, as well. It posed a problem for me, too! Their acting was so convincing I got taken in by it (my horns smoking!)—until it was too late.

Each day the camp newspaper ran headlines of the church's progress. A film called *Broken Mask*, showing racial problems in a church, was shown at an "all-church" meeting

called by the "minister." Individual campers worked on individuals of opposing opinions to switch over to their side. Finally, on the last night, an "all-church" meeting was held to make the final decision. The Adult Bible Class gave an excellent demonstration of how to read the Bible out of context as they, in the role-playing situation, tried to prove Negroes were inferior. For a while I could smell signs of victory. But at the close of the meeting (much to my dismay!) the Negro families, by a 70-30 vote, were asked to be members of the church.

They won. I admit it. Those teenagers beat me this time. But I'll get back! I'll incite them to laugh at the Negroes' lack of understanding of "their" church. I'll prod them into becoming a Christian community in words, but not in deeds. As soon as I mail this letter, I'll get back on the job. You'll hear from me soon!

Hoping you remain warm,

Unsocial Action

Devil Apprentice No. 1



solomon and sheba

BY DAVID S. NOSS

IT WAS riddles and revenue rather than romance or religion that persuaded the Queen of Sheba to make her famous visit to King Solomon. The people of Saba (Sheba) controlled iron and copper mines, sea routes, and spice trade. Their queen came to talk business and sparred with Solomon in a thinking match, not a love match, on the side. What were Solomon and the Queen of Sheba really like? There are a few clues to Solomon's character, but it is impossible to get a glimpse of the queen as a person. Many scholars think she is purely legendary. The best we can do is to make "educated guesses" about the possible purposes of her visit.

Matching Wits: Diplomatic maneuvering is often conducted at two levels. In King Arthur's day jousts in the tournament and bragging matches at the dinner table accompanied the summit meetings in which royal personages discussed the affairs of state. In our own day there was a celebrated golf match between Premier Kishi of Japan and President Eisenhower when they got together to talk about trade relations in the



From an old painting.
Solomon, Queen of Sheba.



as riddles not romance, revenue not religion ►►►

solomon and sheba

Far East. It is part of diplomacy that they never told us who won.

In the ancient Near East, riddle matches were the thing. (Remember the Sphinx?—and Joseph's dream solving—and the riddle on the wall at Belshazzar's feast?) These contests could be promoted without expensive equipment. You needed neither a suit of armor nor a mashie to engage in the sport of wits. Solomon was rated a champion. He had been in a trade partnership with King Hiram of Tyre, and the Jewish historian Josephus reports that their friendship was cemented by the passion both had for riddles.

"Solomon sent riddles for Hiram to guess, and desired that he would send others back for him to find out, the condition being that he who failed should pay a fine." (*Antiquities* viii, 5, 3)

The Riddle Master: According to Josephus, Solomon walked off with all the money until Hiram found a way to have the contest rigged. He employed a man named Abdemon to give him the answers and that was that. (You can read a similar story about Samson's downfall in a fixed riddle match that took

place at his wedding: Judges 14:12-18).

Who won the match between Solomon and the Queen of Sheba? Chapter 10 of I Kings leaves no doubt. Solomon's reputation for wisdom had already been established in the famous court decision (I Kings 3:16-28) in which he determined the true mother of a disputed baby by threatening to cut the baby in half. What happened when the queen came to test him with "hard questions"? Solomon, of course, "answered all her questions" there was nothing hidden from the

SHEBA TRIED TO BAF

During her visit to Jerusalem, the Queen of Sheba is said to have challenged the wisdom of King Solomon by asking him 22 riddles. In Legends of the Bible, author and scholar Louis Ginzberg has recorded the riddles as they have come down to us today through Jewish legends. Five of the riddles are reprinted here by permission of the publishers, Simon and Schuster.

Dr. Noss is professor of religion at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio.

ing which he could not explain to
er." (I Kings 10: 3)

She Came on Business: Solomon was a trader. I Kings 10: 29 describes how he bought horses and chariots from Egypt to the south and sold them to his northern neighbors—the Hittites and the Syrians. Palestine, located at the crossroad between three continents, was an ideal location. But trading required more than location; it required treaties. Treaties were usually sealed either by exchange of gifts (as between Solomon and Sheba) or by marriages. The number of wives a

king had was usually an indication of the number of reciprocal trade agreements he had negotiated. Such wives were in part hostages or emblems of good faith. There is no evidence of any romance or any marriage-sealed treaty between Solomon and the Sabaeans whom the queen represented.

The Sabaeans controlled copper and iron mines and the sea access to India and the west coast of Africa, lands from which exotic treasures of gold, silver, ivory and spice came. Solomon and the Queen of Sheba must have talked about



mon with these riddles . . .

"The dead lived, the grave moved, and the dead prayed:
what is that?" ("The dead that lived and prayed was Jonah;
and the fish, the moving grave.")

"What land is that which has but once seen the sun?" ("The
land upon which, after the creation, the waters were gathered;
and the bed of the Red Sea on the day when it was divided.")

"There is something which when living moves not, yet when
its head is cut off it moves?" ("It is the ship in the sea.")

"What was that which was not born, yet life was given to it?"
("The golden calf.")

The queen next ordered the sawn trunk of a cedar tree to be
brought, and she asked Solomon to point out at which end
the root had been and at which the branches. He bade her
cast it into the water, when one end sank and the other floated
upon the surface of the water. That part which sank was the
root, and that which remained uppermost was the branch
end. Then she said to him: "Thou exceedest in wisdom
and goodness the fame which I heard, blessed be thy God!"

solomon and sheba

tariffs, reciprocal trade agreements, and spheres of influence, and the treaty must have been advantageous to both parties. "And King Solomon gave to the queen of Sheba all that she desired" (1 Kings 10: 13).

Fond Memories: Why has the meeting of these two persons fired up so many imaginations? For one thing, Solomon's name came to be a symbol of the fabulous. "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," says Jesus speaking of the lilies of the field. From the days of Solomon to the time of the writing of his record in the Book of Kings, Israel's prestige and wealth had gone on a long down-hill sled ride. The further their fortunes sank, the more the Israelites comforted themselves by remembering what they had been and what they could be.

Solomon's wealth was played up, but his despotic and self-centered use of it was played down. In praising him for the building of a temple, the pious historians did not emphasize the fact that he built a personal palace three times as large as the temple. There was even a special palace to house his chief trophy-wife, a daughter of Pharaoh who represented a diplomatic triumph. Amid the reports of building projects, his chariot cities and fortifi-

cations, there is no criticism of his oppressive forced labor methods in getting things done. In this kind of pious "remembering," the Queen of Sheba, who actually must have been more wealthy than Solomon, is pictured as being awed by Solomon's wealth and wisdom so that "there was no more spirit in her." She is pictured as attributing Solomon's wealth and his many wives to the favor of God. It is almost suggested that she came to pay tribute. The Bible nowhere hints at a love affair, but romantic imaginations have invented one.

The Appeal of Wisdom: Finally, the Queen of Sheba figures in Jesus' teaching. Jesus credited her with a sincere interest in wisdom, devotion to honest inquiry without magical hocus pocus. After criticizing his hearers for demanding m-

our cover story

In future issues of YOUTH . . .

Basketball is for girls, too!

Iowa champs seek to repeat last year's success

Scientists look at the Christmas Star

a strange phenomenon took place over Palestine

The church and dancing

teens answer: "Is it O.K. for Christian youth to dance?"

How to be more likeable

a quiz to help you check your personality appeal

Top teen pop poll

a report of YOUTH's survey on recordings

ulous "signs" to authenticate a message of good news which was self-evidently authentic, Jesus said, "The Queen of the South (Sheba) will arise at the judgment with the men of this generation; for she came from the ends of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and behold, something greater than Solomon is here." Thus the Queen of Sheba came to symbolize the honor-

ing of wisdom for its own sake.

For us there is something pathetic in the story of this desert queen eagerly journeying the long camel route for a little riddle-learning. She could have sent others to do the trade negotiations. So many greater things than Solomon knew have happened since. She must have gone home little wiser than she came. But she tried. ▼▼▼

The football field is a test of tempers. To maintain the spirit of sportsmanship blow after blow on the gridiron requires a top-notch personality. Is not daily life the same? Whether on the gridiron or in everyday life, perfection comes with practice, stamina comes with good health, success comes best with teamwork, direction comes from setting a definite goal, determination comes from a will to win and a knowledge of how to do it, and defeat is but another experience from which we grow a little more. Above most of all, a sturdy personality comes from the certainty of knowing where you're going and how to put it all things first.

your help is needed . . .

of lawyers, of law

by Jesse C. Bu

THERE you are . . . polished, urbane, the jury hanging on your every word, breathlessly, the defense cringing from the effects of your several thousand well-chosen, scathing remarks. Is that the picture "entering the law" conjures up for you? If so, you may be in for some disillusionment.

Many attorneys-at-law work 40 or 50 years without ever once addressing a jury *a la* Perry Mason. On the other hand, many do address juries and win cases which mete out justice—and perhaps even win for the lawyer a modest claim to fame.

In either case, the road to success in law is a rocky one and there's no alternate to long, hard work and intense study.

Why lawyers? Americans are said to be people who like to "see it in writing first," people who settle grave questions by going to law. This interest in a definite law for a specific subject had its rise back in the colonial period, when the col-

onies were under generally high and-mighty governors. Because of unwritten laws, the people were not under the mercy of the governor's whim.

The process known as "government" isn't some remote, unintelligible turning-of-wheels. It's law in action—the people's action—composed of a series of enactments, court decisions, agreed-upon practices (common law). An effective lawyer has to know how to use the lawbooks, in order to study law in all its aspects, including the philosophical and religious factors which play a big part in all law.

Lawyers often act as counselors, arbitrators, trustees, executors of estates, medical advisors and consultants. Often they serve in local, state, and federal government. President William Howard Taft was a federal court judge before he was sent to the White House; afterwards he was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., a unique responsibility.

Lawyers perform many valuable services in our society, as a list of thought will show.

Dr. Burt is Educational and Vocational Counselor at Sewart Air Force Base, near Nashville, Tenn., and author of *Your Vocational Adventure* published by Abingdon Press. This is one in a series of vocational articles.



Mastering law books helps to sharpen one's mind. Logic is a big part of justice.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Qualifications: A well-known attorney once declared, "It takes more than ability to thread a good argument to be a good lawyer, though that might help."

He continued, "It takes ability to get the sense of words, to study closely, to see significance, and I think it takes a warm heart, too, for maximum service. It takes patience, belief in conciliation, an ability to communicate, and a willingness to work under pressure. There are discouraging moments in the law—I may be on the losing side—and there are complications—you're

dealing with human nature. Success probably won't come quickly in this field but if you're honest, thorough, and hard-working you'll make it."

The "glamour" tag: A former student of mine told me recently, "Quite frankly, one of the reasons I entered law was because it has a glamour tag; and there is glamour and drama and excitement in law. When you get experienced in reading the language, every statute is a little drama in itself—and some of 'em are mighty dramas.

"But," he went on with a wry grin, "I discovered that it takes an



lawyers and law

average of six years of relatively hard study to get the schooling you need to be a lawyer, and then you must pass a written state bar examination. After this, you look around for work. You find that you're not too seasoned, you have no 'name,' and you're just another young lawyer who, let's face it, is competing with older, well-known counselors and firms. So, many young lawyers go into a firm of other lawyers as assistants. In my case, I was assigned to going to the Court House and looking up wills. It was fine training, too, fine discipline in locating material, interpreting it correctly, and developing judgment."

How they do it: Generally, young lawyer doesn't "strike out alone." Most lawyers are concentrated in cities. They may be working for corporations, on a salary, connected with a firm, or in government service, such as Internal Revenue and the Department of Justice. After "seasoning," many of them form partnerships or, after a time, form their own firms, such as "John Smith, Attorney-at-law."

A "young" partnership or "young" firm can expect what some counselors call "a starvation period," when work is slim. It takes nothing away from the importance of the law profession to point out

may we quote you?

- ▶ If teenagers kept busy they wouldn't have time for problems. If you have work to do and hobbies to interest you, you don't have to get mixed up.

—*Ricky Nelson, New York Herald Tribune*

- ▶ Some folks take up religion as an insurance against hell—and then are not willing to pay the premiums.

—*The Country Parson, Des Moines Register-Tribune*

- ▶ Nat (King) Cole, whose latest album consists entirely of spirituals, when asked why gospel songs are so popular in jukeboxes in bars, said "Because that's where the sinners are."

—*Los Angeles Herald-Express*

- ▶ This bit of truth do not forget: No one has ever drowned in sweat.

—*Emma L.*

- ▶ Too many people look upon democracy as a chance to push other people around for their own personal profit.

—*D. Kenneth Winebrenner, School Arts*

at there are these practical factors which the interested young person needs to consider.

The average income: It's difficult to say exactly what lawyers will earn in a year, because the earnings vary widely, and from section to section of the country, even city to city. Likewise the expenses vary, a major expense being the salary of cophyte lawyers to do the "leg-work"—going to the Court House, for instance, and digging in the old records. One survey (1954) pegged the average income (above expenses) of lawyers with five years' experience at around \$5000.

Many lawyers do not "retire" upon reaching a particular age, such as 65 or 70. Studies have been made

of the well-known longevity among lawyers and judges, and it is believed that the continued mental activity in later years is a definite factor in keeping persons alive and vital.

This may not seem significant to you right now. But, nevertheless, it's good to know that there is a fine profession in which wisdom, judgment, and seasoned experience—obtained by the passing of time—are important.

Good sources of additional information include: Board of Examiners (title may vary from state to state), state capital; or the American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.



A magazine writer wired Paramount Studios from New York: "How old Cary Grant?" Paramounter wired right back, after a fast check with Cary: "Old Cary Grant fine. How you?"

—Mike Connolly

- Hear about the mountaineer who put a silencer on his shot gun because his daughter wanted a quiet wedding?

—Old American News

He who has a sharp tongue, soon cuts his own throat.

—Martin A. Burstein

- All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing.

—Edmund Burke

At its deepest level the conflict between Soviet communism and the free world is a religious conflict.

—Will Herberg

- If anyone says, "I love God," and hates his brother, he is a liar; for he who does not love his brother whom he has seen, cannot love God whom he has not seen.

—1 John 4: 20



on this business of living

how far have you come toward full stature?

OF all the thousands of young people I have seen in the past 20 years as a psychologist, I can recall none who were immature or childish and still really happy. How mature are you in important personality characteristics? An occasional check-up on this is good, as an occasional inventory of physical health is good. If you are 16 to 17 now, you should be able to check [✓] practically all these points in your favor.

☐ Physically, most 17's have reached young adulthood in momentary strength, if not quite in steady power for hours of work.

☐ Most girls by 16 are mature in their feelings about sex, and can be quite sensible and selective in their relationships with boys. Boys are a little slower to reach young adult level of the right attitudes in these matters. But by 18 most boys have a good sense of responsibility and self-control.

☐ Generally, 16's know how to

maintain good health and are open to practical information on health. Most go to the family physician of their own, when necessary.

☐ By 17, most young people have quit nail biting, hair twisting, foot tapping, and doodling.

☐ Usually 17's are amazing ahead of most 14's in being able to take most situations quite in stride. They seem to have a better sense of "being someone worthwhile," and this lets them be more natural and easy in manner.

☐ Most 16 to 17's sleep very well at night. Few have frightening dreams now. But most still have to be called in the morning. And several times!

☐ Most 16's like to bathe, and take full responsibility for personal cleanliness.

☐ By 17, nearly all teens take good care of their clothes, though a few boys still use a chair to "carry everything in a heap." But most boys are as expert at pressing their

Dr. John E. Crawford

- a clinical psychologist with special interest in youth and their problems
- a Fellow in the consulting division of the American Psychological Association

in clothes as girls. Some girls—
and a few boys— by 16 try to keep
their own rooms neat and clean.

□ About half the 16's seem to
have good "money sense."

□ Most 16's appear to be cheer-
fully friendly, out-going, down-to-
earth about life around them—and
not given to excessive worrying.

□ Few 16's are really jealous
anymore. And the old "revenge"
thoughts of earlier years have van-
ished in genuine largeness of heart
and quick forgiveness.

□ Most 16's are no longer easily
hurt by the sharp words or situa-
tions that used to slay them com-
pletely dead. And most 17's can
take harsh criticism as a means
towards improving themselves.

□ By 16, most get along quite
well with other children in the fam-
ily and, in school, with teachers.

□ Sixteens have a sturdy sense of
business—and usually are very hon-
est in their own dealings. ▼▼▼

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Copyright 1959. Gospel Trumpet Co.

**"Let's face it, sir . . . What I'm
really looking for is a list of
good scriptures to memorize in
case I get into a violent religious
argument, and need something
to say!"**

youth in the news . . .

N. Y. Teens Agree on Importance of Prayer

Prayer should be imparted at an early age and should be used to begin and end the school day. These beliefs were shared by some 150 youth and leaders of youth at a recent state conference in New York. This is one of a series of state meetings in preparation for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

In a summary of discussions held, the young people agreed that: The

minimum working age should be 16, except in cases of extreme need where a boy could work and still go to school; curfews are unfair and ineffective; unless marriage is the aim, going steady is too confining; parental discipline is "too often too little and too late."

The youth did not recommend early marriage. Pre-marital counseling, they said, should be given first by parents and by the clergy. And counseling should include the financial aspects of marriage as well as other aspects.

Using sign language, a newly-appointed professor of religion at Gallaudet College conducts the first religion course in the school's 95-year history. Gallaudet is the only four-year liberal arts college in the world dedicated to training deaf students

RNS PH



"Passion" for Education Sirs Soviet Peoples

The Communists think they have found a new way to win world acceptance of communist ideology — education. Consider these findings of the 11-man education team which visited Russia last year: The Soviet Union spends 10 to 15 per cent of national income on education (the U. S. spends 5 per cent); the 600,000 Soviet teachers receive roughly the same pay as physicians; they receive more (and better) preparation in the subjects they will teach than do their U. S. counterparts.

On the other hand, the U. S. educators questioned the value of a uniform curriculum in the Soviet ten-year schools of general education; and insufficient attention given to the humanities; and discovered that 600,000 students, 14 years and over, can be annually removed from regular schooling and "enrolled" in so-called labor reserve schools. "Students" in the latter schools receive minimal formal education.

U. S. High Schools Train 338,246 to Drive in '58

Driver training was given to 338,246 public high school students in the United States during the 1958-59 academic year, an insurance industry study shows. Figures prove that young drivers who have completed the approved programs



IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF THE MEN AND WOMEN
OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF MANKIND

Honoring all who have died while serving the American Red Cross, this statue was dedicated at the national ARC headquarters in Washington, D.C. It is designed by Felix de Weldon, creator of the famed Iwo Jima Marine memorial.

have driving records twice as good as those who have not.

As a result, insurance companies give discounts ranging as high as 10 per cent from the extra premiums charged to "unmarried male drivers under 25 years" if a youth has successfully completed such a program.

The insurance report shows that 63 per cent of the 21,000 public high schools in the country offered some kind of driver training to 67.7 per cent of the eligible students.



how to make someone happy . .

**a gift
that lasts,
and lasts,
the year
around**

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Three Fisk University students and their adviser check a student-built Van de Graaff generator.

Negro colleges

-America's vital new force

NEGRO colleges are a vital new force in our nation. For example, a Tuskegee graduate heads an Iranian rural program, a Morehouse alumnus directs the U. S. economic mission to the Sudan, and a Lincoln University graduate is the first prime minister of the new African Republic of Ghana. Some 160,000 have been graduated from 33 United Negro College Fund-sponsored colleges through the years. Most have taken up careers in education, helping to ease the acute U. S. teaching shortage. Others, in overseas posts, are valuable in carrying good will to other colored peoples of the world. The primary purpose of the United Negro College Fund is to improve opportunities for higher education for Negro youth—especially in the South where 70 per cent of all college-age Negroes live. UNCF gets its financial support through a single annual nation-wide appeal. Contributions are turned into books and lab equipment, bolster faculty salaries, repair buildings, and above all, ensure that no young person of ability is denied an equal chance for a first-rate college education.





a prayer for God's will

Grant us, O Lord,
To know that which is worth knowing,
To love that which is worth loving,
To praise that which pleases thee most,
To value that which to thee seems precious,
To hate that which in thy sight is unclean . . .

And above all
To be ever searching after the good
pleasure of thy will . . .

Through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

—Thomas a Kempis